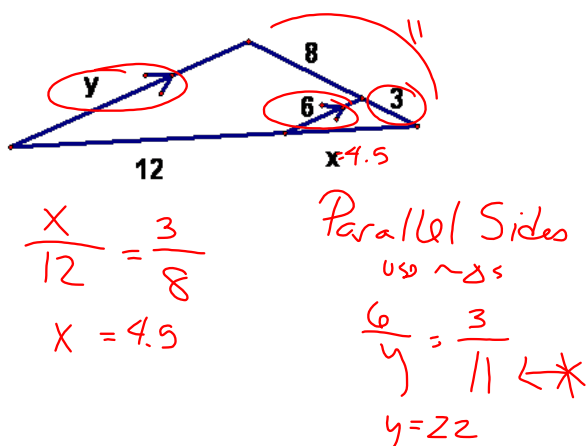
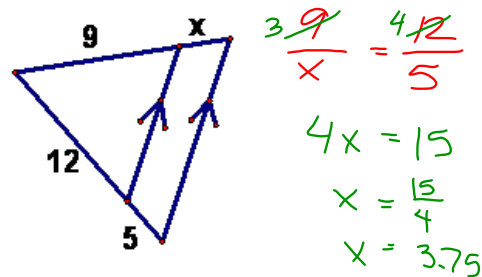
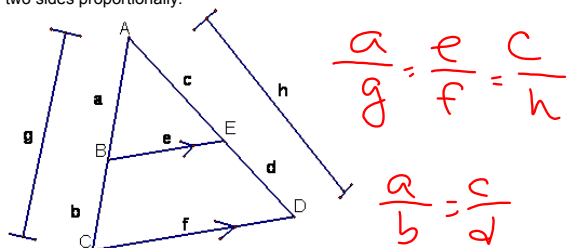


6.6 Using Proportionality Theorems

Theorem 6.4-Triangle Proportionality Theorem If a line is parallel to one side of a triangle and intersects the other two sides, then it divides the two sides proportionally.

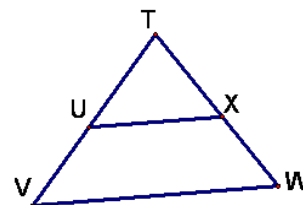


Theorem 6.5-Converse of the triangle proportionality Theorem
If a line intersects two sides of a triangle proportionally, then the line is parallel to the third side.

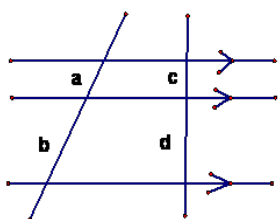
$$\text{If } \frac{TU}{UV} = \frac{TX}{XW}$$

Then

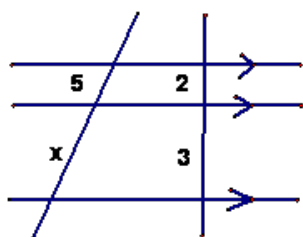
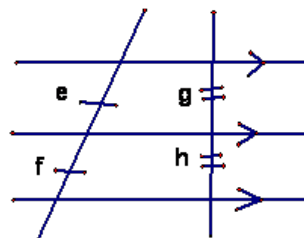
$$\overline{UX} \parallel \overline{VW}$$



Theorem 6.6-If three or more parallel lines intersect two transversals, then they divide the transversals proportionally



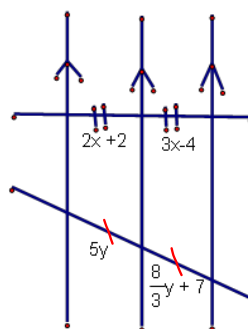
$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$



$$\frac{5}{x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = 7.5$$

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{5}{2}$$



$$2x + 2 = 3x - 4$$

$$x = 6$$

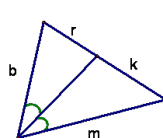
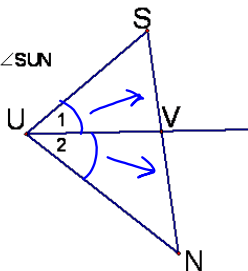
$$5y = \frac{8}{3}y + 7$$

$$y = 3$$

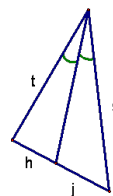
Theorem 6.7 If a ray bisects an angle in a triangle, then it divides the opposite side into segments whose lengths are proportional to the lengths of the other two sides.

$$\frac{SV}{VN} = \frac{SU}{UN}$$

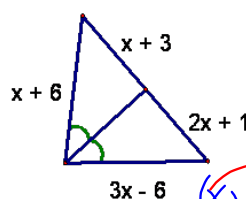
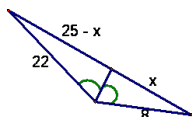
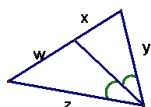
$\triangle SUN$
 \overrightarrow{UV} bisects $\angle SUN$



$$\frac{r}{k} = \frac{b}{m}$$



$$\frac{s}{j} = \frac{t}{h}$$



$$\frac{x+3}{x+6} = \frac{2x+1}{3x-6}$$

$$(x+3)(3x-6) = (2x+1)(x+6)$$

$$3x^2 - 6x + 9x - 18 =$$

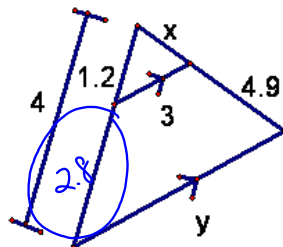
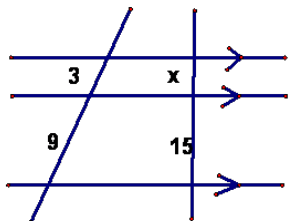
$$3x^2 + 3x - 18 = 2x^2 + 13x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 10x - 24 = 0$$

$$(x-12)(x+2) = 0$$

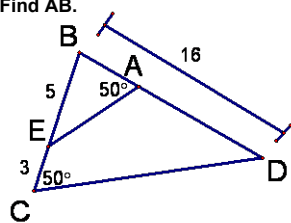
$$x = 12 \quad x = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -24 \\ -12 \quad 2 \\ -16 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1.2}{2.8} \quad \frac{1.2}{2.8} = \frac{x}{4.9}$$

Find AB.



$$\triangle ABE \sim \triangle CBD$$

$$\frac{AB}{CB} = \frac{BE}{BD}$$

$$\frac{AB}{8} = \frac{5}{16} \quad AB = 2.5$$